THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1833. NUMBER 90.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

2) thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;

All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despaich, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

march 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,

Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI-ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Papils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, neat Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833.—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

New Series—Vol. XI, No. 4.—April, 1833.

CONTENTS.

OXY Hydrogen Jet of Professor Hare, claimed by Professor Daniell; Preventing Sparks from Locomotive Engine Flues.

Franklin Institute.—Monthly Conversation Meeting.

American Patents.—List of Patents for October, 1832, with remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For Hulling Clover, &c., Faber's; for manufacturing Axes, Collins'; for an improved Plough, Davis's.

Translations.—List of French Patents; Lafonde on the Art of Glass Blowing; Stopcock of Glass Plates; Ivory preserved from becoming yellow.

Selections.—Aiken on Pottery; Diving Operations of Mr. Deane; Booth on Wethersdett's Sheathing for Ships; Comet Steam Engine; Advantages of Railroads; Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine; Iron and Steel, improved when buried in the earth; Hancock's Steam Coach at Brighton; Accident from Hancock's Steam Carriage; Kyan's remedy for the Dry Rot; Improved Leading Blocks; Consumption of Silk; Domestic Yeast; Caoutchouc; Hot Air Blast.

Popular Science.—Deceptions by the Concave Mirror, from Brewster's Natural Magic; Magic Lantern, from do.; Tambouring, from do.; Art of Breathing Flame, from do.

Meteorological Observations for February—with a Copperplate.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,

July 2, 1833. 73 Wood street.

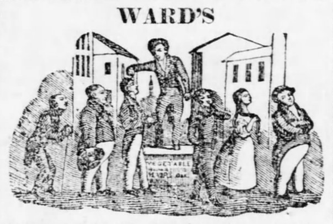
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victuallers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. ALLEN.

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April 30—tf.

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*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

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Pittsburgh, June 11, 1833—tf

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Corner of Market and Water streets.

May 28, 1833.—tf

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WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, *No. 162, Liberty street, opposite Sixth street,* have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which they will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

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July 5, 1833.—swlm&w6m.

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June 28, 1833—tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WE, the subscribers, Commissioners named in an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at the late session, and called 'An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate sundry Bridge and Turnpike Road Companies, and for other purposes,' in accordance with the provisions of that act, do hereby give notice that books for subscription to the stock for the erection of a BRIDGE over Big Beaver, opposite the town of Brighton, will be opened at the store of JAMES PATTERSON, in Brighton, on the 1st day of August next, and continue open for three days in succession, and from time to time thereafter for two months, unless all the stock be sooner taken.

JAMES PATTERSON,
DAVID HOOPES,
DAVID TOWNSEND,
JOHN C. HUNTER,
JOHN BOLES.

June 21—tIA

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having associated under the firm of C. LUKENS & Co., beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have a Soft Spring Paper Mill in successful operation, three miles from the city of Pittsburgh, where, from the excellence of the situation, which is high, with a free circulation of air, and sufficiently removed from the murky atmosphere of the city, and the long experience of two of the undersigned (Lysle & Tilton) in the manufacturing of Paper, they feel confident of offering to the public Paper not inferior to any made in the western country. The subscribers have a Paper Warehouse, at No. 134 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, where will be always kept on hand,

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POETRY.

CHILDHOOD—BY R. HOWITT.

We come to bring from the night,
As cometh forth the morning light;
The world is beautiful and new,
The earth is filled with flowers and dew;
Birds loudly sing on wing and spray,
And we more merrily than they.

We gather strength, we run, we leap,
Find joy in every thing—and sleep.
With mirth and beauty, hand in hand,
We take possession of the land:
Life *then* is surely not a breath—
What *then* has life to do with death?

A mother's love, her smiles, her tears,
Are with us in those blessed years;
The seeds of fond affection shown
In youth, that strong in age are grown;
Love, that in part her love repays,
Her solace in declining days;
Warmth, light in age's wintry gloom,
Fair stars, sweet blossoms to the tomb.

Then knowledge comes with manhood's noon,
With care and sorrow—all too soon.
The springs of mystery are unsealed,
Whate'er was hidden is revealed:

A common vision is the spring;
The rainbow is a common thing;
The morning and the sunset skies
Are gazed on with familiar eyes;
The rain of wild delight is o'er,
And the bright earth is heaven no more!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from Simpson's Life of Jefferson.

"During the year 1795, Mr. Jefferson became more anxious, and of course more active, on the political arena, by correspondence with the leading republicans, who had assumed the attitude of opposition to the Washington administration; from what motives, and for what objects, history has no longer left open to doubt or conjecture. The father of his country had now progressed in his *second term* of office, accepted with painful reluctance, with an unalterable determination never to permit his name again to be used for that high station. *To secure the succession*, therefore, became an object of the highest importance to the two conflicting parties; the one headed by John Adams, then Vice President, and sustained by Alexander Hamilton, who, wielding the intellectual club of a giant, presented a shield of patriotism invulnerable to the shafts of calumny, and opposed a breast plate of polished integrity, from which the weapons of malice, envy, and opposition recoiled with a force fatal to his assailants. To this party stood opposed a phalanx of republican patriots, equally devoted to their country, equally inflamed with ambition, but more enthusiastic and wild in their notions of liberty; and scarcely less distinguished by talents, genius, and learning. At the head of this party stood, proudly pre-eminent, the subject of this biography, assisted by *James Madison, Aaron Burr, James Monroe, William B. Giles*, and others of inferior note, and less creditable reputation. The former party represented the moneyed influence, and comprehended the higher orders of society; law, divinity, medicine, commerce, and agriculture, or the great landed interest; and from its inherent vigor, both physical and mental, assumed a moral force, which, in the usual course of human events, must have proved invincible to all extraneous assaults. On the adverse side, stood the less intelligent and more penurious people; those whose passions were easily inflamed by the cry of liberty, and whose indignation was promptly provoked by the suspicion of oppression, tyranny, or the unjust exercise of power. To this party, the *excise law*, and the *French Revolution*, were objects easily understood, as composing the essence of tyranny on the one hand, and liberty on the other; and their leaders did not fail to apply the fire brand, where they discovered the combustibles. But the vast moral influence of the character of Washington, arrested, for a time, the explosion of these inflammatory elements, and decided the victory in favor of that party which represented the wealth, intelligence, virtue, and talent of the country, in a greater degree than did its clamorous and honest adversaries, who fancied they beheld equality of riches and pleasures in the promised gifts of *equal rights*, universal suffrage, and democratical government; not reflecting, that, however ardently *candidates* for office may *profess* lenity, *officers* are compelled to observe *justice;* and that the *professions* of partisans to gain popular support, are never intended as a *rule of action*, for the incumbent, when invested with power.

It was upon this subject, of a *successor* to Washington, that Mr. Jefferson addressed the following letter to Mr. Madison; in which his *aversion* to public life is depicted in colors so strong and glowing, as to stagger belief how he could ever be persuaded to overcome *so invincible* a repugnance to its cares! This letter discloses more of the character of its great author, than could be furnished in a volume of dissertation; and I, therefore, make no apology for its quotation, which, as it flows from his own lips, cannot be open to dispute.

TO JAMES MADISON.

Monticello, April 27, 1795.

"Dear Sir, Your letter of March the 23d, came to hand the 7th of April, and notwithstanding the urgent reasons for answering a part of it immediately, yet, as it mentioned that you would leave Philadelphia within a few days, I feared that the answer might pass you on the road. A letter from Philadelphia, by the last post, having announced to me your leaving that place the day preceding its date, I am in hopes this will find you in Orange. In mine, to which yours of March the 23d was an answer, I expressed my hope of the only change of position I ever wished to see you make, and I expressed it with entire sincerity, because there is not another person in the United States, who, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at rest for the fortune of our political bark. The wish, too, was pure and unmixed with any thing respecting myself personally.

"For, as to myself, the subject had been thoroughly weighed and decided on, and my retirement from office had been meant from all office, high or low, without exception. I can say, too, with truth, that the subject had not been presented to my mind by vanity of my own. I knew myself and my fellow citizens too well to have ever thought of it. But the idea was forced upon me by continual insinuations in the public papers, while I was in office. As all these came from a hostile quarter, I knew that their object was to poison the public mind as to my motives, when they were not able to charge me with facts. But the idea being once presented to me, my own quiet required that I should face it and examine it. I did so, thoroughly, and had no difficulty to see that every reason which had determined me to retire from the office I then held, operated more strongly against that which was insinuated to be my object. I decided then on those general grounds which could alone be present to my mind at that time, that is to say, reputation, tranquility, labor; for as to public duty, it could not be a topic of consideration in my case. If these general considerations were sufficient to ground a firm resolution never to permit myself to think of the office, or be thought of for it, the special ones which have supervened on my retirement, still more insuperably bar the door to it. My health is entirely broken down within the last eight months; my age requires that I should place my affairs in a clear state;* these are sound, if taken care of, but capable of considerable dangers if longer neglected; and above all things, the delights I feel in the society of my family, and in the agricultural pursuits in which I am so eagerly engaged. The little spice of ambition which I had in my younger days,† has long since evaporated, and I set still less store by a posthumous than present name. In stating to you the heads of reasons which have produced my determination, I do not mean an opening for future discussion, *or that I may be reasoned out of it.* THE QUESTION IS FOR EVER CLOSED WITH ME; *my sole object is to avail myself of the first opening ever given me from a friendly quarter,* (and I could not with decency do it before,) of preventing any division or loss of votes, which might be fatal to the republican interest. If that has any chance of prevailing, it must be by preventing the loss of a single vote, and by concentrating all its strength upon one object. Who this should be, is a question I can more freely discuss with any body than yourself. In this I painfully feel the loss of Monroe. Had he been here, I should have been at no loss for a channel through which to make myself understood, if I have been misunderstood by any body through the instrumentality of Mr. Fenno and his abettors!

I long to see you

TH. JEFFERSON."

There is much in this letter to excite enquiry and reflection. Is it possible, that Jefferson should have been so averse to the Presidency? Is it possible, that he would not quit his farm for the empire of the universe; and yet, a few years after, accept of the *Vice Presidentship* of the United States. That Jefferson was a great man, cannot be doubted; but that he was also liable to the frailties of human nature, is here made too manifest to be doubted.

It is difficult to suppose that Mr. Jefferson had no cherished views of supreme power at this time, when the whole course of his retirement was marked by epistolary effusions of political rancour and bitterness, unequalled in the history of a politician of the '*higher order*,' and which even tempted him to assail the character of the great and pure Washington, as an advocate of English monarchy; because he stood aloof from the intrigues of all parties, and disdained to tarnish his integrity by a collision with any faction—looking to his country, and his country only, as the idol of his adoration. In the following extract of a letter to '*Mazzei*,' we have a lamentable instance of the wide difference that obtains between a *patriot statesman*, whose labors had contributed to *found* the institutions of his country, and the *partisan politician*, rankling under the triumph of rivals, and panting and fretting to get his foot on his enemies, as the stepping-stone to supreme power.

TO P. MAZZEI.

Monticello, April 24, 1796.

"My dear friend—The aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican monarchial and aristocratical party has sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done the forms of the British government. The main body of our citizens, however, remain true to their republican principles; the whole landed interest is republican, and so is a great mass of talents. Against us are the *executive*, the judiciary, two out of three branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all who want to be officers, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty. British merchants, and Americans trading on British capitals, speculators and holders in the banks and public funds, a contrivance invented for the purposes of corruption, and for assimilating us in all things to the rotten as well as the sound parts of the British model. It would give you a fever were I to name to you the apostates who have gone over to these heresies—men who were Samsons in the field, and Solomons in the council, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot—England. In short, we are likely to preserve the liberty we have obtained only by unremitting labours and perils. But we shall preserve it; and our mass of weight and wealth on the good side is so great, as to leave no danger that force will ever be attempted against us. We have only to awake and snap the Lilliputian cords with which they have been entangling us during the first sleep which succeeded our labors. I begin to feel the effects of age. My health has suddenly broken down, with symptoms which give me to believe, I shall not have much to encounter of the *tedium vitæ*. While it remains, however, my heart will be warm in its friendships, and among these, will always foster the affections, with which I am, dear Sir, your friend and servant,

THOS. JEFFERSON."

What motive could induce Mr. Jefferson to brand George Washington, the *Executive*, as a *Monarchist*, it is difficult to conceive. Washington! the father of his country!—The soldier who had achieved our independence through a seven years war!—the patriot, who had ever stood aloof from power—the statesman, who had assisted to frame, and who carried into practice, the free Constitution of the United States!—the Republican, who had established the *precedent*, which corrected the *unlimited* duration of the eligibility of the President to office—who had rejected all recompense for his public services, and who had now spent a life in the field and in the cabinet, devoted to the welfare and liberties of his country!! It was utterly impossible that Mr. Jefferson should *believe*, what he here alleged—then why allege it? Washington did not stand in his way—and if he did, he could not remove him. Did he envy him his *future glory?* He could not tarnish much less diminish its lustre, by an unfounded imputation!—Then, why prefer a charge, which few would tolerate, and none would believe? To gratify feeling—to create a fancied superiority for his own principles—and *to be highest*, not as a *patriot*—not as a *statesman*—not as an *American*—but to be highest, as the enthusiastic champion of universal liberty, who would tolerate nothing short of the emancipation of every people; and that the United States should, like *Don Quixotte*, buckle on her armor, mount her Rosinante, and set out to liberate all mankind, and slay all kings, or perish in the attempt! But the best apology for this letter is, that the writer *never* designed it to be published; and that, however frail may have been *the feelings of his heart*, his head was too strong to permit him to divulge their unrighteous wanderings, except to the bosom of undivulgable friendship!

* Mr. Jefferson was then but 52 years old!!!

† Ambition is the passion peculiar to age—vanity to youth!

‡ Judge Marshall, in his life of Washington, alludes to the establishment of a paper, by Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, called the National Gazette, the leading articles of which, attacking Washington, Hamilton, and their measures, were alleged to flow from the pen of Jefferson himself. The journal in question was certainly devoted to Mr. Jefferson; but how far his pen, or opinions, entered into its columns, it is perhaps, at this period, impossible to ascertain. The imputation, at the present day, would convey little reproach, having become a common practice. If it were true of Mr. Jefferson, we can only remark, that less eminent for greatness, and less powerful in public veneration, than Washington; he might find it necessary, in coping with Hamilton and Adams, to employ the press in their depreciation, and make use of its influence to sustain himself, even at the expense of Washington. How far the practice is calculated to sap the foundations of liberty, is another question. Adams and Hamilton, 'the abettors of Fenno,' on their part, resorted to the same means of aggression and defence, and employed the press against Mr. Jefferson.

His employment of Callender, an impoverished Scoth adventurer, of some talents, but no character and principle, to traduce the reputation of Washington, has been denied by some and extenuated by others; but enough is known to dispel all doubt of the agency of Mr. Jefferson in this unfortunate transaction; an agency which we cannot but deplore, as it exposes one of those frailties of a great mind, which so often interposes between the reach of perfection, to which genius so naturally aspires, to arrest admiration from turning to idolatry; and to chequer humanity with some traits of its native imperfection. It must be allowed, as some atonement for his transgression, that Mr. Jefferson lived to lavish unbounded encomiums on the father of his country; and to confess that his great virtues extorted the homage of the world, and excited the admiration and applause of all parties. In the same manner, his employment of Freneau for the same purpose, he has fully admitted in his 'Anas,' where he says, speaking of an interview with Washington, "He adverted to a piece in Freneau's paper of yesterday; he said he despised all their attacks on him personally, but that there never had been an act of the government, not meaning in the executive line only, but in any line, which that paper had not abused. He had also marked the word republic thus (V) where it was applied to the French republic. He was evidently sore and warm, and I took his intention to be that I should interpose in some way with Freneau, perhaps withdraw his appointment of translating clerk to my office. But I will not do it.—His paper has saved our Constitution, which was galloping fast into monarchy, and has been checked by no one means so powerfully as by that paper. It is well and universally known, that it has been that paper which has checked the career of the monocrats; and the President, not sensible of the designs of the party, has not, with his usual good sense and sang froid, looked on the efforts and effects of this free press, and seen, that though some bad things have passed through it to the public, yet the good have preponderated immensely."

Advantage of Religion in the opinion of an Infidel.—Who would dare, in casting a glance at the career traced for us, to declare the succor of religion useless and superfluous? The sources of our sorrows are numerous: we may be persecuted by power, calumniated by falsehood. The bonds of a society, altogether factitious, wound us. Destiny strikes us where we have garnered up our affections. Old age, that sombre and solemn epoch, steals upon us, spreading chilliness and dullness over the objects by which we are surrounded. We search every where for consolations, and almost all our consolations are religious. When the world abandons us, we form an alliance above the world. When men persecute us, we create for ourselves an appeal beyond men.—When we see our most cherished illusions—justice, liberty, patriotism—vanish, we console ourselves with a belief that a Being exists, who will reward us for having been faithful, in despite of our age, to justice, to freedom, and to our country. When we regret a beloved object, we throw a bridge over the abyss that separates us, and traverse it in thought. Finally, when life glides away from us, we press forward to a new state of existence. Thus is religion the faithful companion, the ingenuous and indefatigable friend to the unfortunate. He who regards as errors, all these hopes, should, in my opinion, be more profoundly affected than any other, by this universal concourse of all suffering beings; by the demands of grief, addressed to a heaven of brass, from all quarters of the globe to remain without answer; and by the deception which gives as a reply the confused noise of so many prayers echoed in distance through the air. It is easy to exhibit the littleness of man and the immensity of the universe; but if we place the greatness of man in what really constitutes it—in his soul, in his sentiment, in his thought, all these philosophic declamations become as the idle wind.—There is more greatness in a noble thought, in a profound emotion, in a sublime act of devotion, than in all the mechanism of celestial spheres.—*Benjamin Constant's Posthumous Works.*

Character of the Dutch.—It is well known that a habit prevails almost every where of disparaging Dutch character and Dutchmen.—Nothing is more unjust, and yet nothing is more common: nothing testifies more unequivocally of the ignorance and prejudice of those who indulge in it, than this habit.—England is called the mother country; but if such of our population whose ancestors migrated from her shores are proud of their origin much more reason have they who are descendants of the honest burgomasters of Holland to be proud of theirs. Holland, though occupying a territory not larger than the State of Maryland, was the first among the nations of Europe to take a stand in favor of Liberty, and, single handed, maintained a sixty years war in its defence against the greatest odds. At a time when France and England were yet enveloped in bigotry and superstition, Holland had achieved for herself civil and religious liberty, and opened her bosom as an asylum for the oppressed Hugonots; while others, the pilgrim fathers, sought a refuge from persecution in the wilds of America. Holland for a long time took the lead of all the surrounding nations in commerce, in science, in arts, and in arms. For the invention of the telescope, microscope, thermometer, pendulum, gun powder, and printing, the world is indebted to the Dutch. And the best and most correct translation of the original Scriptures, in any language, is that in the Low Dutch, made under the auspices of the Synod of Dort. This subject has been once before introduced into this paper in an article entitled "Het Vater Landt," and we here allude to it again, by way of inviting attention to an article on our first page on the same subject. It is an extract from a discourse, on subjects of American history, by Gulian C. Verplanck, in which that gentleman—speaking of the character of the earliest settlers of this country, and especially of New York—takes occasion to allude to the prejudices and opinions prevailing derogatory to the Dutch character, and, in an eloquent and edifying manner, exposes their injustice and ignorance.—*Troy N. Y. Press.*

Advertising.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian has come to the resolution to publish no more gratuitous advertisements. The truth is, the practice is growing highly injurious to the interests of publishers, who find that their paper makers and type founders are not in the way of working for nothing. It is a common occurrence to have the most valuable part of our advertising journal filled up with the notices of meetings, military and religious—requests of different kinds, and appeals for this thing and that, while the mercantile part of the community rarely think of asking for any such privileges. They send their advertisements, and pay for them; and it is their patronage which is solid, profitable, and desirable. As long as some newspapers, to obtain a temporary celebrity, or a momentary advantage, are willing to cut down regular prices, so long will there be an uninterrupted call upon the newspaper proprietors *to work for nothing and find themselves.—Albany Daily Adv.*

The writer of a letter from New England is not mistaken as "*to the favorable sentiments of the President with regard to New England.*" The republican simplicity—the intelligence—the industry—the just economy—the hardy, vigorous character of the people of New England, has been again and again the subject of the President's comment since his return. He is thoroughly impressed with the opinion that the literary and public institutions, as well as the usages and habits of the people, are calculated forever to prevent a domestic aristocracy from taking deep root among them—while their spirit, enterprize, and perseverance—their strength of constitution, both as regards mind and body, must always render them an unconquerable race, if called to defend their liberties in the field of battle. It is a source of deep regret to him, that he could not visit every state in New England—especially Maine, the Star of the East.—*Wash. Globe.*

The number of deaths of the members of the last two Congresses, occurring during the term for which they were elected, was unusually great. Without pretending to be accurate, we can reckon up eighteen deaths since the 4th of March, 1829. Of the Senate, we recollect Reed and Adams, of Mississippi, McLean of Illinois, Johnston of Louisiana, and Buckner, of Mississippi; and of the House of Representatives, Mallary, and Hunt, of Vermont, Powers and Lent of New York, Miller, and Ramsay of Pennsylvania, Mitchell, of Maryland, Smythe, Doddridge, and Johnson, of Virginia, Shields, of Ohio, and Pettis, of Missouri. Of the forty eight who were members of the Senate of the United States at the commencement of the 21st Congress, but twenty are members of the next Congress; and of that *twenty*, eight only, viz: Webster, Naudain, Chambers, Tyler, Forsyth, Hendrick, Kane, and Benton, by re-elections, during that time. This shows a frequency of change in the most permanent body of the legislature, which was not anticipated at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and which goes far to demonstrate by experience the weakness of some of the arguments against it.—*Balt. Amer.*

United States' Bank.—The Government deposits have become a fruitful source of speculation, and some of the stock brokers are endeavoring to inculcate a belief that the President intends to remove the public money to the state banks. If he has any such intention, we should incline to the opinion that he would not again intrust certain folks in Wall street with the secret. Be that, however, as it may, it is certain that a premium of 25 per cent. was paid yesterday, in Wall street, to insure that the deposits would not be transferred before the next meeting of Congress, and Mr. Jacob Barker accepted the premium, and wrote such policy.

The Treasurer of the Colonization Society has received a letter of credit for one hundred pounds sterling, from Glasgow, and fifteen pounds nineteen shillings, being the amount of collections in Perth. These remittances are the fruits of Elliott Cresson's exertions in behalf of the Society, in those cities.—*N. Y. Com. Adv., July* 16.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Novel questions are on the tapis, both in Connecticut and Rhode Island, relative to the rights of the legislatures of those states respectively to interfere with the administration of justice in exercising the power of reprieving malefactors. William Teller, convicted of murdering one of the State's prison guards in Connecticut, was some time ago sentenced to be hung the present month, but has been reprieved by the legislature until the first Friday in September next; and Amos Miner, convicted of murdering a Constable in R. Island, and sentenced to be hung on the 5th inst. has been reprieved by the legislature of that state, until the first Monday of October next.

Legal proceedings have recently been taken to arrest the execution of both these criminals, on the ground that the legislatures had no right to exercise the powers they have assumed. It would seem as if not a little critical acumen were requisite to raise a doubt in either case. Both states exercised the powers of government under charters from the Crown of England for nearly two centuries, without any written constitutions. The general powers of government were confined to the legislatures. They were in the nature of residuary legatees—sweeping into their own cognizance every incidental power that was not specially delegated to some subordinate or collateral branch of authority. The pardoning power implies one of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty; and of consequence the sovereigns who in this country are the people or their representatives, possess and retain all the powers in relation to it, not clearly imparted to some other body. This power of pardon has usually been conferred by the states, with greater or less restriction, upon the Executive; but in such cases, no portion of the power can be taken by implication, beyond the express terms of the grant. Whatever is not expressly granted, is of course reserved.

It seems, therefore, to be a matter of clear and undeniable inference, that the legislatures of the respective states, having the right of pardon, have also the right of reprieve—the larger power including the lesser:—*omne majus continet in se minus*, being an ancient and unanswerable adage.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago, the State of Connecticut established a written constitution of Government. The only provision in that constitution, touching this subject, is contained in the 10th section of the 14th article, in the following words: —"The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves after convictions, in all cases, except those of impeachment, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, and no longer." These words do not transfer to the Executive, either in terms or by implication the whole power of the legislature. Cases certainly may be presumed to occur in which a reprieve for a longer period than is here warranted, might be proper and expedient; and the very fact that the Executive power is limited to a resumption of their own, evinces a determination not entirely to part with this attribute of sovereignty. The inference that follows therefore is, that the application for the release of the prisoners will be unavailable.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

GREATNESS.

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

The subjoined account we copy from the Jacksonville (Illinois) Banner. Ke-o-kuck is well known to those who take an interest in the Indian tribes.—But had the four *great men*, we mean the Indians who offered themselves to save their country, had they lived in ancient times they would have come down to us immortalized in the records of patriotism and philanthropy. David—the Horatii and the Curiatii and others, had a chance, they might conquer, but the poor Indians were sent to die—Mutius Scevola burnt off his hand—but he stood in the presence of the great. Curtius leaped into the chasm—but the admiring plaudits of the Roman world hushed the whisperings of fear and the calculations upon pain—but the poor Indians knew they must be hung up like dogs—amid the sneers and curses of those who preferred their dogs to them.—The case as set forth in the annexed detail is highly interesting and would furnish a fine hint to a vigorous fancy, for the leading incident of a tale.

By private sources, we hear that the Sac Indians who had been delivered up by Ke-o-kuck, to the civil authorities of Warren county, for the murder of Martin, have been discharged—the grand jury not having found a bill against them. The history of this affair is somewhat curious. When the agent went to Ke-o-kuck to demand the murderers, under instructions from the War Department, he informed the agent that they were out of his reach, but would consult with his tribe what course to take in the premises. He called them together, and having stated to them that their great father would send an armed force into their nation to take the murderers, which would cause strife and bloodshed, which it was his desire to prevent, four young men of the tribe (they who were discharged) proffered themselves as voluntary offerings to appease the vengeance of their great father, and consented that they should be given up to the agent as the offenders. They were accordingly taken by Ke-o-kuk to the agent, who had them immediately confined in jail to await their trial. At court Ke-o-kuck, and other Indians of his tribe, appeared, and the old chief was made a witness on the part of the prosecution; and, before the grand jury, he stated that these young men were not the persons who committed the murder; that *they* were out of his reach, having fled from his tribe; and that he supposed they would be satisfied, if any 4 of his young men should be delivered up to their justice, not doubting but the same principles governed his white brethren that obtained among the Indians. The testimony, of course, discharged the prisoners. The people were much excited at this termination of the business, and the grand jury, in the exercise of their powers, handed to the court, a presentment, the object of which was, as we understand, to request the President to take the necessary measures to procure the murderers, with testimony sufficient to convict them, and presenting the agent for accepting the men who were discharged, and requesting him not to accept any others than the real murderers, whose names are obtained from Ke-o-kuck, and the bills of indictment found against them. The idea of Ke-o-kuck and the young men was, that the judge would sentence them to be hung immediately—they had no other expectation. In this view of the case, they showed more devotion to their tribe, and more firmness than could be found, under similar circumstances, among the most enlightened and civilized portion of the community. It is needless to add, that they manifested great joy at their unexpected deliverance.

Messrs. Gatewood, Field, and C. S. Hampstead, attended as counsel for the prisoners.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

This splendid building will be completed by the first of January next. It promises to be one of the finest ornaments of Philadelphia. It already excites the attention, and commands the admiration of our citizens and strangers, while it reflects credit upon the enterprising stockholders, as well as upon the architect who planned it. The Exchange occupies a lot of ground bounded by Third, Walnut and Dock streets. The first floor is divided off in the Post Office, a most commodious establishment—a Coffee Room and Bar Room, Stock Broker's Offices, and several offices of Insurance Companies, with one Exchange Office—that of the publisher of this journal, and the publication office of the "Reporter." All the offices on this floor, as well as those on the second story, have been taken, at the highest prices demanded by the Company. The Reading Room, which will be on the second floor, will be very spacious and convenient. It is to be under the superintendance of *J. M. Sanderson, Esq.* a gentleman well calculated for the situation, he having, for ten or twelve years past, been the proprietor of an establishment of the same kind in this city. Holders of stock in this building will no doubt realize a very satisfactory per cent. on their investment. We shall probably remove into our new office in January next, when we shall take much pleasure in showing any of our patrons through the various departments of this splendid building.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Lake Winnapisiogee.—The first attempt to navigate this Lake by Steam, was made on the 4th inst. when it was crossed by the steam boat Belknap. New lines of stages have been established at each extremity of the Lake, and an active and valuable communication between the lower and upper part of New Hampshire and a portion of Vermont is anticipated as the result.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Various are the ways of fortune—but that hit upon by the "bummeree" in the annexed police report from a London paper, is truly original:

FISH FOR SALE.

On Saturday last, Thomas Gilson, Sen., a bummeree, or retailer of fish in Billingsgate, was brought before the Lord Mayor, for having followed Mr. Goldham, the clerk of the market, from place to place, with a loaded stick, a blow of which, inflicted by a man of moderate strength, would fell an ox. Mr. Goldham, to the surprize and amusement of the crowd in the justice room, gave the following account of Gilson:—"I have had a great deal of trouble, my lord, with the defendant, who is constantly imposing on the public by the tricks of his trade. He puts the gills of fresh fish into the bodies of fish that have long been dead, and he also supplies the heads of stinking fish with fresh eyes. Sometimes he throws a little blood amongst the pale old gills of a fish, and the old ladies are deceived by the freshness of the appearance, the cod or mackerel looking as if it had just passed the agonies of death, and they throw down their money with pleasure for a prize which, when they get it home, turns out to be as bad as a three weeks old milt.—(Great laughter.) The Lord Mayor—"I have often heard of giving new feathers to birds, and of making a "wonderful crocodile" of the skin of a buffalo, lined with blocked tin—(laughter)—but I never heard of making up food in the market before." Mr. Goldham—"It was only the other day that he imposed a Dutch plaice upon an old lady for what he called a turbot.—She said "Oh dear, a turbot! a young undergrown furbot, I suppose?" "Yes, ma'am," says he, "just like a paraquet, what's like a parrot, but younger and more tender." So the lady took home her turbot, and it was more tender, sure enough. (Great laughter.) The lady came down next day, but Tom was too good a judge to be there. She had paid 3s for the turbot, and he had sold it's fellows, when good, at 4d a piece. The Lord Mayor—Is it true, defendant, that you act in this way? Glison—Why, my lord, they do put new gills and eyes into the fish what comes up to the market; but, howsomedever, the fish an't the worse for having had bad eyes and white gills. The fish may be good fish though his eyes is sore—(laughter)—but there's some people as wont have no fish as an't perfect every where, and so we're obligated for to please 'em, and we do put in a fresh eye or two what looks bright, and the moment they sees the eyes glisten, they says I'll have that un. (Loud laughter.) Howsumdever, we never beautifies barrin the fish is a good fish. Mr. Goldham—A lady bought a turbot a short time ago from this man, and as it had been lying on his form for some time, it began to get flabby. To remedy this defect, he shoved a stick up the body, which, of course, became stiff enough, and he soon found a customer.—Down came the lady next day, to the terror of the defendant, who, however, had not much reason to be frightened, for she says to him: "My good man, I don't blame you, but we couldn't eat a bit of the turbot, yesterday. Do you know that the poor unfortunate fish must have suffered a great deal of agony, for, upon boiling him, we found that he had swallowed a piece of wood as long as himself." (Laughter.) Gilson—But the fish was good, please your lordship. This lady didn't think there was any good in him if he want as stiff as a poker; and I thinked it no harm for to ram a bit of clean wood in him, to make it an out and out caper. (Laughter.) She might et him if she chuse, for the wittles he got arter the life was out of him, done him no harm.—Lord Mayor—Well, you have acted candidly at any rate, and confessed that you are a practised impostor; but pray, what sort of blood do you color the gills of the fish with?—Gilson—It don't signify, please you, my lord; any blood as is nearest at hand.—Lord Mayor—[to the defendant]—How much do you get for doctoring fish in this manner to cheat the public with?—Gilson—I'd like to have a little to do in that way, my lord, but not for cheating. I takes a pride in beautifying the watery hanimals, but they never stinks in my hands. (Laughter.) Lord Mayor—For all that I'll make you find bail. Here, the son of the defendant, also a fish retailer, but a respectable young man, offered bail, and it was immediately received.

A Long Petition.—The veracious Mr. Garrison, of the Boston Liberator, writes from England that Mr. Buxton presented, at a single sitting of the House of Commons, 300 petitions for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, one of which contained 187,000 female signatures, and required four members to lay it on the table. This story one would think was big enough to choke the sea serpent—but it is far behind another told by the same person in the same letter. He says that, on the Tuesday preceding its date, Lord Suffield presented 201 petitions on the same subject in the House of Lords, one of which was signed by "*eight hundred thousand females!!*" There are about six millions of females in England. Of these, more than two thirds are under age or superannuated. Another half million may be struck off on the ground that they are unable to write their own names. This leaves one million, of whom it may be safely said that not one third are *ladies*, in the English sense of the term—for it is not the case in England, (though we are aware it is quite otherwise here) that every thing that walks in petticoats, is a *lady*. Presuming that Mr. Garrison has been long enough in England, to write the English language, as the English people understand it, it follows that admitting some giant to have carried round this said petition in his pocket into every hole and corner of the kingdom for the procurement of signatures, it could not have contained as many as Garrison has asserted, by more than half a million. Such a petition, moreover, allowing half an inch to each signature, must be somewhat over SIX MILES in length—and if its weight and magnitude bear relative proportions to that presented by Mr. Buxton, requiring four members to lay it on the table, this must have required sixteen entire Lords, and the fraction of another, to place it in a similar position. Lord Suffield's scowling dark visage must have lighted up, and his premature gray hair gathered fresh electrical brightness from the exercise of lifting, with his fifteen adjuncts and the fraction, this ponderous lady petition upon the table of their Lordships.

The efforts that are making to liberate the slaves in the British Colonies' meet our cordial sympathy and good wishes, and we refer to this arrow from the *Long Bow* of Mr. Garrison merely to show how fully it establishes the conviction we have long entertained of the unfortunate condition of that gentleman's mind. In view of it we cannot be surprized if the Lord Chancellor should, ere long, provide him with apartments in the salutary establishment founded by Simon Fitzmary, Sheriff of London, almost six centuries ago.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Cotton.—This material is first historically noticed in the time of Henry VIII; previous to which it is curious enough to observe, that what were denominated Manchester cottons, and Welsh cottons, were in reality fabrics of woollen. Imported in the first instance from the Levant, and afterwards from the West Indies and America, the demand for the species of goods made from this "weed," never rose to a very considerable extent; and in the middle of last century, it may be affirmed, that not more than twenty thousand persons were engaged in the manufacture throughout all Great Britain. Little more than fifty years ago, it was one of the humblest of our domestic arts, and now it covers the universal world with our exports.—In 1781, it appears, from statistical returns, that 5,101,920 lbs. were received into England: in 1806, the amount had augmented to the extraordinary pitch of above 75,000,000lbs, and since that period, it has gone on increasing in a like proportion. It was only in 1798 that the first cotton was imported from the East Indies; and within these three years we have seen the celebrated Pasha of Egypt sending cargoes of it from the banks of the Nile to our shores.—*National Portrait Gallery.*

Useful Machine.—Mr. O. Hussey, of this city, has invented a machine for cutting wheat, or any other small grain, by horse power. It will, when propelled by two horses, cut as fast as eight persons can bind, and does the work well. A fair trial has been made of it, in the presence of several members of the Agricultural Society of Hamiltoncounty, and met their approbation. We have seen the machine, though not in operation;—our opinion is that it may be employed to cutting grass also.—*Cincinnati Com. Adv.*

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, July 26, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
ALUM,—Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4¾
Pearl do		4¾	0	5
Scorched Salts		3¾	0	4
Black Salts,	2	75	3	00
APPLES,				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05¼
Hams, covered		9	0	10
do uncovered		7½	0	08½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	7	50	8	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		12½	0	15
do in kegs, do		6	0	7
Roll in bbls.		8	0	09
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10		0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		37½	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		05½	0	6¼
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13	0	13½
Rio		14	0	14½
Havana Coffee		13½	0	14
COAL—Deliv. bush.		3½	0	4
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12	0	00
Common do.		09	0	00
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long. pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope. lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb	11		0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.	9		0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
			0	00
COPPER.				
Braziers, lb.		32	0	00
Sheathing		28	0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross		50

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

The Perseverance, Anthrop, arrived here on Wednesday, from Lisbon, having sailed the 1st June: she consequently brings advices about fourteen days later than we have before received via England. We have seen Capt. A., who states that he did not consider the Government Gazette worth bringing, as it contained nothing but what was published by order of Government. That journal stated that Don Miguel was with the army, in excellent health and spirits: but, as no new successes were announced, it was generally believed that no advantages had been obtained.—*Nothing* was publicly known in Lisbon of the state of the army, or of any thing out of the city.

The best informed persons spoke very freely, and generally in favor of Don Pedro; but news was constantly published that Pedro's affairs were in a desperate state. Don Miguel's fleet, consisting of some twelve or fifteen sail, was lying in the Tagus, not half manned, and had very little prospect of being able to get to sea. The Government, it was said, had no money. The Tobacco contractor was the only person who paid the troops.

Lisbon was in a wretched state. Trade worse, and distress greater, if possible, among the inhabitants than ever before known. The cholera had been very fatal in the neighborhood, but in the city there had been but a few cases. The alarm, however, was great.

Extract of a letter dated Lisbon, May 30.—"The cholera has raged here, and now makes great ravages, and is dreadful in all the villages around the city.

After the holy days, many died in consequence of excess in eating and drinking. Of those who go to the hospitals, few recover; but of those who take timely measures at their houses, few die.

Sartorius was at Oporto on the 21st, having returned from Vigo, where he had been to obtain sailors and provisions. As to Don Miguel's squadron, some say it is to go out immediately; but others say it will wait for the Rainha seventy four, which is refitting. There have been numerous desertions for Oporto, not only among the military men, but civilians; and many more would go if there were facilities in transportation. There have been also some few desertions from Don Pedro; but only among the foreigners.

Our political affairs are as far from being settled as ever, and then, the cholera, the poverty of the country, short vintages, &c; there is no demand for American produce, and we have our stores full of all kinds. Here the same barbarities continue. On the 22d, a soldier was strangled, for endeavoring to procure deserters for Oporto. Government has offered a reward of 44,000 milreis to any person who will inform in similar cases."

Egypt.—This empire, or kingdom, or by whatever name it may be called, is now more powerful than that of the Ottoman Porte. The "slave" has, at least, become the equal of the "master;" the vassal, with more tact and talent, energy, and ambition, has dictated terms to his lord—and won, for himself, independence and sovereignty—as well as obtained means to compel a dew respect for both. Thus an old nation (under new circumstances,) is restored—and Egypt, if the policy of Mehemet Ali is pursued, may again become a distinguished seat of the arts, as well as of arms; and, exerting a mighty influence over the adjacent tribes, or nations, materially change the character and conduct of many millions of the human race—reaching even the dark centre of Africa, and gathering under one head the whole of the Arab races, those alone excepted whose "home" is in the desert, and "whose hands are against every man."

Neither the present population or extent of Egypt (proper) as now established, seems settled, because that the extent of the new territories in the south, is not ascertained. A large part within its limits is in deserts; but the valley of the Nile is exceedingly fertile, and there are large tracts of tillable land high up that famous river. The population that was subject to the pacha of Egypt has been estimated at from 2 1-2 to 4 millions.—We should suppose it nearer to the latter than the former. Syria, a vast country, is added, with a population of more than 2,000,000; Adana, which lies on the north eastern part of the Mediterranean, is populous—and the island of Candia, happily located, has about 300,000 inhabitants; and to these is yet added, in fact, the whole of cultivated Arabia, with the charge of the "tomb of the prophet," &c. having absolute jurisdiction over Jerusalem, or Palestine, now included in Syria. We should roughly guess, that the whole population under the influence of the Egyptian sceptre, or sword, cannot be less than ten millions, and, perhaps, may considerably exceed that amount—inhabiting what has been, (and again may be,) some of the most delightful regions of the earth—fitted to all the occupations of man in the highest state of civilization, and refinement, and which, under a good government, would soon again teem with densely placed millions of people.

The opening of a canal, or making of a rail road, (either of which is within the means of Mehemet Ali,) from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, would have as great an effect, on his country, as the introduction of steamboats has yet had on our own mighty rivers of the west, and restore Alexandria to her ancient rank as a seat of commerce.—*Niles.*

British Guiana.—We have received Demerara papers to the 4th ult. Being a crown or conquered colony, the public press is there under very considerable restrictions, still we discover enough in the journals before us, to show that the distress consequent on the measures in progress in England, for the emancipation of the slaves, extends to this part of the British West Indies also. At a public meeting, held at St. Vincent, a resolution was passed "that in consequence of the alarm created in the minds of the mercantile interest of Great Britain, connected with the West India Colonies, no security, or certainty exists that bills drawn (when properties are incumbered) will be paid, it is deemed essential that, in such cases, all bills drawn should be attached to the bills of lading on produce shipped to insure their payment."

And accompanying a call on the inhabitants to pay the colonial, king's, and police taxes, we perceive the following editorial remarks:—"We are well aware of the unparalleled difficulty that now exists in collecting money, and the impracticability of raising it even by the sale of property, unless at a ruinous sacrifice, on which account we earnestly entreat all our readers to anticipate, if possible, the disagreeable alternative of having their premises brought to execution, and sacrificed at a time of such general depression."—*N. York Courier and Enquirer.*

Mexico.—Major A. I. Raines, of St. Louis, Missouri, arrived here a few days since from Metamoras. He left Monterey, on the Coast of California, North Pacific, on the 11th February last, and traversed from thence the whole extent of the Republic of Mexico at its widest part. He is, probably, the first citizen of the United States that has ever traveled this route. He represents the state of the public mind throughout Mexico as tranquil, and that there was a general feeling in favor of Santa Anna, particularly among the best informed part of the community. He met Col. Austen, chief of Texas, on his way to the city of Mexico, and learned from him that there was no doubt Texas would be admitted, as a state, into the confederacy, and that all difficulties, between that colony and the general government, would be amicably settled.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

The British East India possessions extend, with few interruptions, and those only of tributary or allied States, from Cape Cormorin to the Himlaya mountains. This immense territory comprehends the richest part of the continent of Asia, contains a hundred millions of inhabitants, and yields an annual revenue of about £22,000,000, or a *hundred millions* of dollars. The land forces consist of 250,000 native, and 35,000 British troops. The debt of the company, in 1832, was £49,210,000. The civil and military servants of the company do not exceed 4000, with whom all the business is transacted and their armies officered. The total number of whites, who exist among the hundred millions of Indian inhabitants, does not exceed 40,000. So enormous, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, is the disproportion between the British rulers and the native subjects, that it is literally true what the Hindoos say, that if every one of the followers of Brama were to throw a handful of earth on the Europeans, they would be buried alive in the midst of their conquests. Only sixteen years have elapsed since the Mahratta Confederacy was finally broken up and destroyed, and the Indian government peaceably in possession of these dominions. The gross receipts and disbursements of the East India Company, since 1814, have amounted to the enormous sum of £478,103,336, or nearly *two thousand four hundred millions* of dollars.—*Balt. Amer., July 19.*

A discovery has lately been made, on land formerly belonging to the Abbey of Malvern, which solves a point, on which antiquaries have hitherto been divided, namely, whether he painted or glazed tiles found in ecclesiastical edifices commonly called the Gothic style, were of English or Continental manufacture. On removing soil, on the above land, the workmen found, at about the depth of seven feet, two parallel arched ins, about 30 feet in length, each two feet three inches wide, and 15 inches high; the arches were composed of brick and common red tile, the inner course being of the former, and the outer one of the latter material. At the springing of the arch, a floor consisting of three bricks was ingeniously constructed, and on digging below the floor of the natural soil (marl) was discovered, it exceedingly hard from intense heat, being the fuel hole of the kiln above; the bricks of the kiln were vitrified in a high degree. On clearing away the rubbish with which the kiln was nearly furnishing from the partial falling in of the crown of the arch, pieces of painted tile were discovered in an excellent state of preservation, and corresponding with those in the Malvern church. Among the rubbish was found a quantity of bones and hoofs with some pieces of charcoal, the former probably were used in the preparation of the tiles.—*Edinb. paper.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1833.

In the last Statesman, we have the following paragraph:

"*Mr. Webster.*—We perceive that the gentleman has been nominated for the Presidency. Comment—"*coming events* are said to cast their shadows before them!"

Does the editor, by the shadow, mean the *nomination* of Mr. Webster; and by the "coming event," his election to the Presidentship?—We trust that this is the interpretation, and that time will establish its correctness.

Thomas Jefferson.—The first article, on the opposite page of our paper, is an extract from the life of this distinguished man, by Stephen Simpson, which will probably be interesting to many of our readers. It certainly is not calculated to produce a favorable opinion as to the dignity of conduct, and purity of motive, of the patriot Callender.—Mr. Simpson very coarsely remarks that the epistolary effusions of Mr. Jefferson were unequalled, in rancorous bitterness, "by similar productions of any politician of the higher order"—he might have added "vulgarity," as another characteristic; but the strongest and most distinctly marked feature is rank hypocrisy. We can read his letter to Mr. Madison with a full conviction that he was endeavoring to impose upon the pure and unsuspecting integrity of that gentleman's heart? Mr. Jefferson would not, on any account, be a candidate? Oh, no! he preferred the duties pursuits of private life—he wished Mr. Madison to be the candidate!!! And yet who was the candidate for the Vice Presidentship? Thomas Jefferson. Who was afterwards the candidate for the Presidentship, and elected? Thomas Jefferson.

Then his celebrated letter to Mazzei, and his atrocious calumny against the spotless Washington! Mr. Simpson, after a lapse of thirty odd years, attempts, at last, to offer an excuse for this calumny; and what is this excuse? Why, says Mr. Simpson, Thomas Jefferson *knew* that his charge, against Washington, was *false*, but then he only communicated it as *true* to a particular friend, who, he thought, would not publish it!!! "However frail," says Mr. Simpson, "may have been the *feelings of his heart*, his head was too strong to permit him to divulge their unrighteous wanderings, except to the bosom of indivulgable friendship." That is, he had a *bad heart*, but a *cunning head*. There is a great deal of truth in this remark, and the character of Jefferson was never more forcibly and briefly pourtrayed.

"It must be allowed," says Mr. Simpson, "as some atonement for his transgression, that Mr. Jefferson lived to lavish unbounded encomiums on the father of his country."—Mr. Simpson might have added that when Washington was dead and buried, and *no longer stood in the way* of the Philosopher of Monticello, he poured forth a torrent of tearsupon his tomb.

We consider a full exposition of the conduct and character of Thomas Jefferson to be a valuable lesson to the yeomanry of the country; it teaches them the necessity of scrutinizing more closely the professions of designing demagogues, who, unrestrained by any moral or religious principle, will assume any ground, and advoeate any course, which may, by misrepresentation, be made popular. When the opponents of Mr. Jefferson asserted that he was an infidel, they were denounced as calumniators, and thousands of pious men labored assiduously in his cause, who, if they had known of his infidelity, would have shrunk with horror from his support. —Now it appears from his own letters, published by his own direction, that he was not only a disbeliever, but a scoffer—a malignant scoffer, at religion.

Geo. Washington.—Mr. Stephen Simpson, in noticing the calumniators of Washington, speaks about "the malignity of Callender, *the hatred of Bache, the ferocity of Duane*, or the licentiousness of Freneau."—This does not seem to correspond with the statemeat made by the editor of the Pennsylvania Advocate, a few weeks ago, that Mr. Duane had never written against Washington.

The probability is, that when Mr. Wilson was in Bache's office, he was too young to be trusted with the secrets of that *workshop of falsehoods and calumnies.*

We have received, and read, with great gratification, the neat, eloquent, and polished address of JOHN P. KENNEDY, Esq. *to the Horticultural Society of Maryland*, in Baltimore.—This address was delivered, on the 12th of June, in a Hall, "in the midst of a wilderness of sweets," "where the eye" was "delighted with the most exquisite of nature's forms and colors, developed in her choicest flowers;" where the "air was redolent with a thousand perfumes, where the treasures of the neighboring gardens had been collected in splendid array, and where, above all, the renowned beauty of the townswomen of the Orator was grouped in brilliant assemblage. The occasion was truly an exciting one, and the Address was worthy of it. We would cheerfully extract liberally from it, but find it difficult to detach any part. The pleasing description of the present state of Horticulture near Baltimore, and the notice of those truly worthy and remarkable people—the emigrants from St. Domingo—who, having been raised in the midst of all the luxuries of a tropical climate, accustomed from childhood to lives of ease, indolence, and enjoyment, yet, when expelled from their homes, were found, wherever located, among the most economical, industrious, and self denying people of their vicinity—cannot fail to interest our readers.

THE ERIE GAZETTE.—We have received two numbers of this very respectable paper, in its new and improved dress.—We have, hitherto, neglected to notice this improvement in its appearance; certainly not from any want of good feeling towards its editor, but from mere inattention.—The annexed extract from it, however, fixed our attention, and called upon us to notice that neat and well conducted journal, and to do justice to ourselves.—The assertion, that we have divested ourselves of State pride and State feelings, and the twice repeated intimation that we have Ohio partialities, are not well founded, and the editor of the Erie Gazette has done us injustice in giving them publicity.—Why should we have any partiality for Ohio, beyond what is proper, and right, and patriotic?—Why should we prefer Ohio to our own native Pennsylvania? There is no reason for such preference, or partiality, and none such exists.

We could, certainly, with more propriety, suspect Mr. Sterrett of partiality for Erie; and, if we entertained such suspicion, it would surely not imply the slightest imputation upon the purity of his motives or conduct. Whether our canal is extended to the Lake, at Erie or Cleveland, it must come to Pittsburgh; so that a Pittsburgher may be well considered an unbiassed judge in selecting the rout. How different, in this respect, is the situation of an editor at Erie or Cleveland! They are parties to the cause, with a direct interest in the result.

We certainly have not the slightest objection to the completion of the Erie and Shenango canal; indeed we would regret, exceedingly, to see its progress arrested. But when this question is presented to our mind, Which is more desirable, a canal connecting with Lake Erie, or a canal connecting not only with the Lake, *but with the great Ohio Canal?* we cannot hesitate in deciding.

Connection with Lake Erie.—Under this caption, we have copied a well written and sensible article from the Pittsburgh Gazette. To it we have but one objection, and that is that the editor should have entirely divested himself of state pride and state feelings, and recommended the opening of this important communication through another state instead of his own. The very same reasons, in all their force, which he has adduced in favor of Cleaveland, are applicable to Erie. When the produce of the immense west is once afloat upon Lake Erie, the great reservoir of an immense country, it can be as easily landed at Erie as at Cleaveland. The ice is not out of our harbor quite as soon, but it is out as early as the canal would be open, and is out on an average of from four to five weeks earlier than at Buffalo. We are glad to see this subject engrossing so much attention, for in it we see the assurance of the completion of our long promised canal. If Pennsylvania is true to herself, she will tap this immense and inexhaustible mountain of trade within her own borders, and enrich and improve her own territory, instead of exporting her resources upon Ohio. Indeed she is bound by her solemnly pledged faith to complete communication with all possible despatch—it is part of the great original project, and cannot be abandoned. Even if it did not promise to be the most profitable line of the canal, it could not be abandoned without great injustice to this whole section of country. Why not then urge the state to active operations upon this line? It is a Pennsylvania measure—passing through an interesting section of country, which would be quadrupled in value by the improvement. We hope that the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette will see the propriety of throwing aside his Ohio partiality, and of lending the aid of his pen and columns to recommence our own improvement. We have made these remarks in a spirit of no unkindness to the able editor, but we cannot help thinking that he has been, as well as on other occasions, shown a partiality to Ohio improvements, inconsistent with the true policy and best interests of Pennsylvania. Let him examine himself.—*Erie Gazette.*

At Elm Heights, N. Y., on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bogart, Col. AARON BURR to Mrs. ELIZA J. The happy couple spent a few days of the first month" in this city, apparently swallowed in conjugal felicity. Col. Burr is an old man, manifestly sliding down to the grave in the vigor of mental manhood. He is small of stature, wall eyed, has a black piercing eye, and in his interc and deportment is admirably calculated to ess upon the mind a sense of fallen greatness. s. Burr is a lady of fifty five, rather comely, and should think well fitted to sustain an old gent n under the infirmities of age.—We really h she will prove an "*Aron's rod*," and not a ro Aron.—*Hartford Review.*

Cholera.—Middlesex, a village 8 miles east of this place, on the Turnpike, containing about 50 inhabitants, Cholera broke out with great violence on the nst. In a few days there were 17 cases and 8 s. We understand the village has been a entirely deserted.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

It is said that Bonaparte fears the accession of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of France in less than twelve months. The people would be benefitted by the change if Joseph Bonaparte is not a republican at heart, ought to be.

A disgraceful riot took place in York, (U. C.,) on the 12th inst., between the Irish Catholics and Orangists. The Correspondent says the women took a fierce part in the fray.—*Poulson.*

It is stated that the natural increase of population in Great Britain, is equal to 500 in every 24 hours.

According to a Berlin article, of the 7th May last, the University of Berlin has forty six regular and forty four extra professors; forty three private tutors—altogether one hundred and thirty three teachers. There are eighteen hundred and thirty two regular students, and from five to six hundred persons who follow courses of lectures. Such is a *University* in Europe.—*Nat. Gaz.*

☞The Steam Boat Alpoine, commanded by Mr. Bernard Pratte, arrived here on Thursday night from the mouth of the Yellow Stone, with a full cargo of the products of that far West, which Mr. Catlin has so pleasantly described, as being impossible to obtain. We regret to learn from Capt. Pratte that the B. Yellow Stone lost three of her hands and a by the Cholera, on her voyage up the river, near the mouth of the Kansas.—*St. Louis Times.*

From the Lancaster Jarnal, Jackson paper.

It may be worthy of observation that at an *Ingham* celebration of the Fourth of July, at Newhope, in Bucks county, at which Hannassah H. Snyder, was President and gave the following as his toast:—"John C. Calhon—the able and indefatigable champion of the doctrines of Jeffersonian democracy," neither the President, Vice President, nor any officer of the General Government is toasted, either in the regular or volunteer toasts—Gov. Wolf is toasted in both.

The first newspaper was printed in England in 1558, and is entitled "The English Mourie," which by authority, was imprinted at Loon, by Christopher Baker, her Higness' (Queen Elizabeth's) printer.

Extract from the Address of John P. Kennedy, Esq., delivered before the Horticultural Society of Maryland, in Baltimore.

"The citizens of Baltimore and its neighborhood have, for many years past, been distinguished for the productions of their gardens;—at least in that most useful department concerned with the cultivation of vegetables and fruits for the table. The climate of this region is eminently favorable to this culture.—Our central position, or middle latitude, enables us, with no great expense or trouble, to rear the plants native to either extremity of this country. We have a soil, which, though light, is warm and kindly, and readily submits to the labor of the husbandman. We have sheltered valleys, where the fierce north wind is denied approach; and we have low lands bordering on our river, where the winter is sooner compelled to dissolve his icy fetters, and release the struggling germ from his grasp, than is common to the more elevated table lands westward. Our vegetation, therefore, is earlier, and more easily protected, immediately in this vicinity, than almost on any other spot lying along the same parallel of latitude. These causes have operated to give us good gardens. They have been greatly assisted,—in fact, we may say, these advantages were first shown to us,—by the French emigrants from St. Domingo, who, some thirty years gone by, were exiled by the domestic troubles of that island, and who fortunately selected this city as their asylum. That useful and worthy class of refugees brought with them an invaluable gift to our people—the knowledge of plants and garden stuffs. They were a frugal and industrious race of men, whose calm and philosophic resignation to misfortune taught us a moral lesson scarcely less valuable than the physical boon with which it was accompanied. Many of them had been affluent, had lived in the abundance of their tropical climate, and, in accordance with the simple and healthful habits of their nation, had accurately studied all the processes of horticulture, and drawn their chief luxuries from that pursuit. They had been despoiled of their wealth; their homes were subverted; and, with the few household relics which haste allowed them to snatch up, they fled before the pursuing war, and reached our shores in safety. On their arrival here, they soon became aware of the value of this position for gardens; and many persons, now within my hearing, will doubtless remember the rapid improvement which took place in the supply of our markets. Almost immediately from the date of this event, Baltimore became distinguished for the profusion and excellence of the fruits and vegetables which supplied her tables. Since that period, each coming year has added some new bounty to this valuable resource: our gardens multiply to the full measure of our increasing demand; new plants have been introduced; and an eager emulation has been active to furnish these healthful stores of comfort in the richest variety, and largest abundance.—The poor emigrant has passed to the tomb: his generation have become mingled in the mass of our citizens: his humble name may even now be forgotten: but his great and priceless gift survives as a monument of his usefulness, which, although it may not have the glory of the storied urn, nor the splendor of the sculptured column—no, nor the tribute of the deathless page to make it intelligible to posterity, has, nevertheless, an equally honorable claim to the respect of the wise and the good, as a perpetual though silent benefaction to posterity."

Canal Tolls.—We understand the tolls received on the Pennsylvania Canals, this season, amount already to *One Hundred Thousand Dollars!*—*Blairsville Record.*

It will be seen, by an advertisement in this day's paper, that JOEL CLOUGH, the murderer of Mrs. HAMILTON, has escaped from prison, and that a reward is offered for his apprehension.—*Poulson, July 22.*

The Cholera has raged with awful violence at Salem, in this state. Perhaps, among all the severe visitations with which many of the western towns have been desolated, there has been none attended with much greater fatality than that which has recently fallen upon Salem. Out of a population of seven or eight hundred, we learn that there had been, on Monday last, about 40 deaths, and several were still sick; and these deaths took place among but a small proportion of the population, very many having left the town soon after the disease commenced its ravages, which was about the 28th of June. Seven or eight families only, we learn, remained in town on Monday. We have heard the names of several, who are said to have fallen victims, but we prefer not publishing them till we receive fuller information. We most deeply sympathize with our fellow citizens of Salem.—*Indiana Journal, July 13.*

The population of Arkansas, according to the census nearly completed, amounts to 40,026, exclusive of Miller county, from which no returns have been received, but the number of whose inhabitants, it is thought, will not fall short of 1,000. Should the territory continue to increase in the same ratio that it has done for a few years past, it will contain a sufficient population at the expiration of three years from the present time, to entitle it to admission into the Union as a State.—*Balt. Amer.*

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on all the canals of the state of New York, for the month of June, amount to the sum of $174,646 90—being $4,260 38 more than the receipts of the corresponding month of the last season.

An eminent spirit merchant in Dublin announces, in one of the Irish papers, that he has still a small quantity of the whiskey for sale which was *drank* by his late Majesty while in Dublin.

Extracts from the Philadelphia Market, ending Saturday evening, July 20, 1833.—Collected for the United States Gazette, from actual sales.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

The demand for Superfine Flour for export has been very limited, and sales only to a very small extent have been made, we quote old Flour nominally at $5 75, a sale of 150 bbls. having been made at that price on the 18th, the stock is limited; and a small parcel fresh superfine to retailers at $6 00. The sales on the Schuylkill have also been very limited, two parcels old flour having been taken early in the week at $5 62 1-2 and $5 75, and a small lot fresh, close ground at $5 75; a sale of middlings on the Delaware side at $3 50.

GRAIN.

There have been no arrivals of wheat during the week; corn has come in very sparingly, we have only to report the sale of a cargo Southern at 65 cts. Pennsylvania round of middling quality at 65 1-2 cts. and a cargo Southern white at 62 cts. and a cargo Southern Oats, at 28 cts. Owing to the quantity of water in the Schuylkill there have been few arrivals of Grain on the west side and the sales have been but limited. A small parcel of wheat was taken at $1 17; a cargo Pennsylvania Corn yellow at 65 cts. A small sale of Rye at 78 cts. and 700 bushels oats at 35 cts. which as we had anticipated in our last report have declined—the growing crop in Delaware is considered as one third more than an average one, and the usual quantity may be expected from other grain growing districts, from information obtained from the interior of our own state, we are induced to believe the recent crop of wheat is fully equal in *quality* and not materially *deficient* in *quantity* from that of last year.

WHISKEY.

No sales have come to our knowledge, it is dull, with no change from last week's prices. A few hhds. were sold on the *Schuylkill* side at 29 cents.

WOOL.

The demand for wool still continues very good, notwithstanding the very large transactions of the last week. We have to report the sales of several stocks Saxony fleeces amounting to about 15,000 lbs. at terms not reported, but *presumed* to be at 77 1-2 a 80 cts. about 10,000 lbs. No. 1 and 2 at 55 a 65 cts. 3,000 lbs. lower grades at 35 a 43 1-2 cts. and 7,000 lbs. principally fleece from 40 a 67 cts. according to qualtiy, and 2,000 lbs. pulled wool at 44 cents and a small parcel of combing wool at 42 1-2 cts. The above sales were made up to Friday evening, from which time to late Saturday afternoon, we ascertained the sales of a prime lot fleece was made at 80 cts. and 6,000 lbs low grade western fleeces at 43 1-2 to 59 cts. The stock of wool on hand is limited and holders are determined to realize our highest quotations.

Extracts from the Baltimore Prices Current, and Review of the Market, for the week ending Friday evening, July 19.

FLOUR.

Howard Street Flour.—The inspections show a further falling off in the receipts, the aggregate of the present week being only 2,300 bbls. The sales from store have been uniform throughout the week at $6 per bbl. for fresh ground parcels of July inspection. Retail lots are of course a fraction higher. The wagon price opened at $5 75; it has since become unsettled under the tendency to advance, and in making our inquiries to day we find it no easy matter to state a positive price. Some dealers continue to pay $5 75, others are paying $5 87 1-2, and occasional loads have been taken as high as $6. Perhaps the medium rate of $5 87 1-2 approaches nearer than any other to the average wagon price.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—The supplies of new Wheats throughout the week have been limited, and not equal to the demand. The parcels arriving are generally of small amount, and the greater proportion of the receipts is only of common quality. At the beginning of the week, sales of best reds were made at $1 20 a $1 22 bushel, but since then the market has advanced, and the sales of good to prime reds have ranged from $1 20 to $1 25 per bushel. We quote these last named rates as the market prices to day. The rise may be attributed to the scant supplies on the one hand, and, on the other, to the necessity of purchases on the part of millers, in order to fulfil existing contracts for new flour. Sales of new white wheat in the beginning of the week, at $1 25, $1 27, and $1 30. Yesterday two parcels of prime white were sold at $1 37, and one parcel at $1 38 per bushel—being designed for extra family flour for retail city consumption. We hear of no sales of old wheats of either description.

Wagon Freights—Have advanced. We now quote to Wheeling $2, and to Pittsburgh $1 75 per 100 lbs.

Whiskey.—The market remains very dull.—Very limited sales of *hhds.* at 28 cents, and holders continue to ask this price to day. Limited sales of Susquehanna *bbls.* at 30 a 31 cents. The wagon price of bbls. is now 26 to 27 cents, and the store price ranges from 30 1-2 a 32 cents—but little doing. The inspections of the week comprize 31 hhds. and 760 bbls.; of which 23 hhds. and 236 bbls. were received from the Susquehanna.—*American.*

MARRIED,

On Saturday 20th July, by the Rev. Dr. Upfold, Mr. GEORGE H. FRY, of Benton, Alabama, to Miss ANNA S., daughter of Edward Jones, Esq. of this city.

DIED,

On the 21st instant, at Harrisburgh, SAMUEL DOUGLASS, Esq., formerly a resident in this city, and subsequently Attorney General of this Commonwealth.

On the 8th inst., at Phillipsburgh, in Centre county, aged 4 years, JOHN EDWARD PHILLIPS, last surviving son of Hardman Phillips.

On the 9th inst. after a few weeks illness, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SHOENBERGER, wife of Mr. George Shoenberger, daughter of Wm. L. Vanzandt, Esq. of New York, in the 19th year of her age, deeply regretted by her affectionate relatives, and a large circle of friends.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. of Cholera, Mrs. MARY WELSH, consort of Mr. Joseph Welsh, of this city, aged 48 years. A disconsolate husband and a large family of children mourn her death.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, for one week, from this date, to build a banking house, according to a plan and specifications to be seen at the present place of business, in Second street, where those disposed are invited to call.—The building must be finished before the first of April next. July 20, 1833. [July 26.]

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.

Pittsburgh, July 24th, 1833.

THIS Institution will be opened for business this day.

Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays. Notes must be offered on Saturday and Wednesday.

July 26, 1833.—tf.

New Theatre, Pittsburgh.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that this ELEGANT NEW THEATRE, at present building, in Fifth Street, will be opened for the Season, under the management of the subscriber, with a Dramatic Company not surpassed by any in the Union, on Monday, the Second of September, 1833.

The building has been substantially erected, by those well known Mechanics, Messrs. *Roseburg, Reynolds, Scott, & McCulloch*, after a plan drawn by John Haviland, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose justly acquired fame as an Architect will be increased by the style and Beauty of the Present Edifice.

A first rate London Artist has been employed, for the last three months, in preparing the *Dresses* especially for this Theatre, which, in point of

ELEGANCE AND SPENDOR,

Will equal, if not surpass those belonging to the Metropolitan Theatres of New York, or Philadelphia.

THE SCENERY

Has been designed and executed by Mr. J. R. Smith, a young Artist of great talent, and whose productions may challenge comparison with those of the most distinguished Scene Painters of the day.

THE MACHINERY

Has been entrusted to the care of Mr. Stafford, late of the Philadelphia Theatres, and the direction of the

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Will be placed under the Superintendence of Mr. Hoffner, of the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

In addition to the exertions of the Regular Company, most of whom are advantageously known in the Eastern Theatres, the Manager has great pride and pleasure in informing the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engaged, at great expense, the celebrated American Tragedian

MR. E. FORREST,

Who will have the honor of appearing before them at an early period, of which due notice will be given. Negotiations have already been entered into with the most distinguished Performers of the American Stage, who will appear in rapid succession—among others,

MR. & MRS. HILSON,
MISS CLARA FISHER,
MRS. KNIGHT,
MR. J. R. SCOTT,

Also, Mr. PARSLOE, of the Theatre, Covent Garden, London, &c. &c. &c.

In making these arrangements, the subscriber has used every exertion in his power to render THE THEATRE a place of rational amusement—

"To raise the genius and to mend the heart;
Shew Virtue her own features;
Vice her own image;
The age and body of the time, his form and pressure."

And he throws himself confidently on the liberality of the citizens of Pittsburgh for support.

FRAS. C. WEMYSS.
Lessee Pittsburgh Theatre.

July 19, 1833—tf.

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200 BBLS. Fresh Flour;
4 bbls. Honey;
10 barrels Lint Seed Oil;
40 do. Whiskey;
30 do. Hugus' "Arrac;"
Just received, on consignment—for sale by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1833.—4w.

A CARD.

DOCTOR HEWETSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Edinburgh, has commenced the practice of Physic and Surgery, in this city. Office in Fourth street, next door to the Museum.

☞ Advice given gratis, to the Poor, from 8 to 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

July 19, 1833—6w

ALEXANDER JAYNES,

(Successor to Cramer & Spear,)

Book and Job Printer,

Irwin's Row, corner of Market and Fourth streets,

PITTSBURGH,

HAVING procured from Philadelphia and Cincinnati, a supply of new Book and Fancy Job Type, he is now prepared to execute, with neatness and despatch,

Steam Boat Bills,	Bills of Lading,
Way Bills,	Circulars,
Blank Deeds,	Cards,
Posting Bills,	Labels,
Hand Bills,	Blanks, &c.

July 26—4t

PROSPECT HILL

Literary & Scientific Institution.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

ON the 1st of July, Mr. DANIEL STONE intends opening, near the City of Pittsburgh, an Institution for the instruction of boys. Its plan is to combine, as far as possible, the peculiar advantages of a domestic and public education.—The pupils, with the principal and assistants, will constitute one family, and be at all times under careful supervision. The *Discipline* will be mild, but strict, such as a father, solicitous for the welfare of his children, would exercise over them. It is believed that an appeal to reason, and the sense of honor and duty, will generally secure obedience. Coercive measures will, therefore, be adopted only in extreme cases.

The *Course of Study* will embrace the English, Latin, Greek, and French Languages; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; Geography and History—Ancient and Modern; Rhetoric, Composition, and Elocution; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Penmanship, Orthography, and Reading. Frequent examinations will be held, open to the friends and relations of the youths.

The *Mode of Instruction* will be thorough and critical, and no subject will be relinquished until fully understood. That the scholar's mind may become vigorous, active, and self-confident—prepared for the stern conflicts of life, and a fearless discharge of its duties, he will be encouraged to reason and decide for himself.

Each student will be required to attend such church as his parent or guardian shall designate.

To preserve health and elasticity of spirits, to check indolence, and promote industry among the students, they will be daily exercised in athletic sports.

Pupils will be admitted between the ages of *Six* and *Sixteen*. None can be received for less than one term.

The uniform *Dress* will consist of a cap, blue roundabout, with metal buttons, and blue pantaloons. Every article of clothing should be marked with the owner's name in full.

The *Terms* are two hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly in advance. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Mending, Light, and Fuel.

The *Vacations*, after the present year, will be three—the 1st, of two weeks, from the 3d Wednesday in April; the 2d, of four weeks, from the 2d Wednesday in August; and one week at Christmas.

The *Matron's* department will be under the care of Mrs. Reynolds, of this city.

References—STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq.
Rev. Dr. UPFOLD,
Hon. JUDGE SHALER,
Professor HALSEY,
Rev. Dr. LACEY,
Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh, June 28—tf

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

ELIZA W. LOGAN intends opening a select school for Young Ladies, on the first of September, in Allegheny town. The school will be kept in a brick house, on the S. W. corner of the Diamond.

E. W. Logan, having visited the schools at the East, for the purpose of ascertaining the best system of instruction, hopes to merit the approbation of those who will patronize her school.—Instruction will be given in all the English branches.

The Rev. J. F. Halsey will give lectures on Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Astronomy. Lectures on Sacred History, by E. W. Logan. The young ladies will be taught true grace and dignity of manners, and to avoid that affectation which is unworthy of beings designed for immortality.

The government of the school will be gentle, but firm. Each young lady shall have a copy of the rules of the school.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English branches, per quarter,	$5 00
Painting and Drawing,	3 00

References—Rev. JOSEPH KERR,
JOHN HANNEN, Esq.,
Mr. JOHN IRWIN,
Mr. JAMES BROWN,
HUGH DAVIS, Esq.

July 23, 1833—3t

A RAFT.

TAKEN up, in the Ohio River, by the Subscriber, living on Montour's Island, on Thursday, the 11th instant, a Raft of Pine Timber, with some Lathes on it.

The owner can have it again, by proving property, and paying charges.

GEORGE S. SIMPSON,
July 19, 1833. Montour's Island.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership formerly existing between the Subscrib

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, No. 162 Liberty street, opposite Sixth street, are constantly supplied with the following Liquors in quantity, of their own manufacture, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms:

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Caraway do.
Gin,	Perfect Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
Alcohol,	Lemon do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Annisseed do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

Having made arrangements in the East for a regular supply of FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, they will always have on hand a large and general assortment. Their present stock consists of the following:

French Brandy,	Sweet Malaga Wine,
Holland Gin,	Madeira do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Lisbon do.
Port Wine,	Teneriffe do.
Red do.	Claret do.

Also, New England Rum. Monongahela Whiskey, by the barrel, &c. Grocers, Tavern Keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 5, 1833---sw1mw6m.

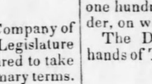
SATIN BEAVER

HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

ABSCONDED from the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, ABRAHAM WILLARD, an indented apprentice to Henry Holdship & Son.

All persons are cautioned against employing, harboring, or trusting him, as we will pay no debts of his contracting.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 21, 1833.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of William Leet, Esq., late of Sharon, in Beaver county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on Tuesday, the 20th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in Beaver county, viz:—

No. 1, a plantation and tract of about 200 acres of land, with the allowance for roads, &c., situate about 4 miles from Beavertown, near to the Harmony road, in New Sewickly township, subject to the lease with John Whitterbarrett, the tenant in possession, which expires 1st April, 1835.—There is coal and lime stone on this tract.

No. 2. An Out Lot of 10 acres, near Bridgewater, which will be divided and sold in 4 separate parts.

No. 3. A Lot of Ground adjoining Hugh Hamilton, near Bridgewater, 52 feet on Cherry alley, and upwards of 200 feet in depth.

No. 4. A House and Lot in Sharon, at present in the tenure of Washington Willis and John Frazier.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground, 60 feet front, in Sharon, Main street, and 130 feet in depth.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, and the other half payable in one year. For further information, apply to Jonathan Leet, Hugh Hamilton, or Jonathan Davis, near Beavertown, or to the subscriber, at Sewickly bottom.

DAVID SHIELDS,

July 12, 1833—t16A. *Executor.*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,

Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S

Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.

June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.

No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

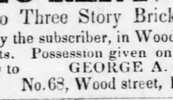
GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

SMITH & MELLOR,

TEACHERS OF MUSIC on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Flute, Violin, and Violincello. Pupils on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, and Singing, will be instructed at their dwellings, or at the Music Room of the subscribers. For terms, &c., apply at their Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. SMITH & MELLOR.

June 21, 1833—tf

14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833.—tf

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country. on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes:

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipsig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods*.

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 Acres of Land,

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,

President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between 5th street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hogan's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate at the 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Harper discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly having on hand the neatest and best following kinds of IRON, of the best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-2 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Sheet Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1832.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. Patterson. Possession given on the 1st of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

TO RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,

At his Office on the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH offers for sale at eastern manufacturing prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3 or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $10 march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASED HAMS.

JUST received, a superior order, 1000 CANVASED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,

No. 3—tf Water street.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

And the form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring that natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Antidyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For polishing Stoves & Grates.

THE LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

May 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*

JOHN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
J. & JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
VITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
JOHN MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs.